**Paper Title (16 Bold)**

First Author1, Second Author2 (14 Normal)

*1(Department, College/ University Name, Country Name) (10 Italic)*

*2(Department, College/ University Name, Country Name) (10 Italic)*

**\* Corresponding Author: Name, Email:** **abc@jjtu.ac.in** *(10 Italic)*

***Abstract: (11Bold & Italic Times New Roman)***

This document shows the required format and appearance of a manuscript prepared for JJTU journals. Guidelines are available on the journal website. Whether structured or single-paragraph, the abstract should be a summary of the paper and not an introduction. Because the abstract may be used in abstracting and indexing databases, it should be self-contained (i.e., no numerical references) and substantive in nature, presenting concisely the objectives, methodology used, results obtained, and their significance. A list of up to six keywords should immediately follow. It should be no longer than 200 words (approximately 9-10 lines).

**Keywords**: optics, photonics, light, lasers, templates, journals.

**1. Introduction** ***(12 Bold Times New Roman)***

An introduction has a lot of work to do in few words. This clarifies the core components of a journal article introduction and argues it should be thought of as a kind of mini-thesis statement, with the what, why and how of the argument spelled out in advance of the extended version. Writing a good introduction typically means “straightforward” writing and generally lays out a kind of road-map for the paper to come.

**2. Literature Review *(12 Bold Times New Roman)***

This section contains the Literature Review or Background of the research work. Summarize and quote the important research on this topic that has gone before you. Define subject-specific vocabulary or related theory. Usually, you have to look at books for background. You might look into your textbook or an encyclopedia to find the content or theories that are important to describe the topic.

**3. Research Methodology *(12 Bold Times New Roman)***

The **methodology** section or methods section tells you about the way of doing research. It should let you know a) what method they used to gather data (survey, interviews, experiments, etc.), why they chose this method, and what the limitations are to this method. The methodology section should be detailed enough that another researcher could replicate the study described. When you read the methodology or methods section:

* What kind of research method did the authors use? Is it an appropriate method for the type of study they are conducting?
* How did the authors get their tests subjects? What criteria did they use?
* What are the contexts of the study that may have affected the results (e.g. environmental conditions, lab conditions, timing questions, etc.)
* Is the sample size representative of the larger population (i.e., was it big enough?)
* Are the data collection instruments and procedures likely to have measured all the important characteristics with reasonable accuracy?
* Does the data analysis appear to have been done with care, and were appropriate analytical techniques used?

**4. Results and Discussion *(12 Bold Times New Roman)***

The part should be the largest part of your paper and include your argument, research, and experiences (for example, through Service-Learning). Each main point of your paper should start its own paragraph with a strong first sentence. Again, limit the use of “I” and “you” in academic writing. Remember to introduce quotations with who said it and/or why it’s important. Make sure quotes fit seamlessly in your paper. Include short quotations (40 words or less) in-text with quotation marks. Use ellipsis (...) when omitting sections from a quote and use four periods (....) (i.e., an ellipsis plus the period) if omitting the end section of a quote. This is a longer quote, which are 40 or more words. Indent the quote a half-inch from the left margin and double-space it with no quotation marks. To get the right format, just click on “Quote” in the Styles area on the Word frame above. In parentheses, include the author’s last name, year, and page number at the end, but no period (Smith, 2017, p. 45). If you include website sources, make sure they are trustworthy. Evaluate your sources using the questions on this page.

**5. Figures and Tables (*12Bold Times New Roman)***

## **5.1 Figures**

Figures are numbered in the order in which they are called out in the text. Figures should be embedded in the manuscript for the initial submission; individual figure files will be requested for the first revision in .tif, .eps, .png, or PDF format. We cannot accept application files (e.g., Corel Draw, Microsoft PowerPoint, etc.). All figure parts must be labeled (a), (b), etc. Each figure file should contain all parts of the figure.

**6. Conclusion *(12Bold Times New Roman)***

The conclusion restates the thesis and summarizes the main arguments or points of the article, so that your reader could just read the conclusion to generally understand the paper. What is important to learn from reading your paper? If you know of areas in this topic that need further study, mention them. After this paragraph, there is a page break that forces References onto its own page: You will want to keep it there.

**7. Acknowldegements *(12 Bold Times New Roman)***

The acknowledgements come at the end of an article after the conclusions and before the notes and references.

**References *(12 Bold Times New Roman)***

Citations should appear here in the format mentioned below



1. S.P. Bingulac, (1994) “On the Compatibility of Adaptive Controllers,” Proc. Fourth Ann. Allerton Conf. Circuits and Systems Theory, *IEEE Trans. Plasma Science* *vol. 21, no. 3,* pp. 876-880 . https//doi.org/10.7748/phc.2016.e1162